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LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to transmit herewith the Memorandum concerning the consultations between the delegations of Ukraine and Romania on the questions of observing the United Nations sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.,
Permanent Mission of Romania
to the United Nations

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Memorandum concerning the consultations between the delegations of Ukraine and Romania on questions regarding the observance of United Nations sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

1. On 4 February 1993, consultations were held between Ukraine and Romania at Odessa, Ukraine, on questions regarding the observance of United Nations sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in accordance with Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), of 30 May 1992, and 787 (1992), of 16 November 1992.

2. The Ukrainian and Romanian sides stressed their determination to uphold strictly the decisions of the Security Council relating to sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and they exchanged information on the measures their Governments were taking to that end. The Ukrainian side also reported on its decision to organize missions to assist in observing the sanctions in the ports of Reni and Izmail, with a view to monitoring compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions more effectively.

3. The two sides agreed on the urgent need for closer cooperation in the joint monitoring of the observance of the sanctions imposed by the international community on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Ukrainian and Romanian ports on the Danube, and they made specific proposals to this end. Ukraine and Romania expressed their conviction that more effective cooperation between their respective transport, customs and border police services was necessary.

4. The Ukrainian and Romanian sides expressed their concern at the heavy losses, both direct and indirect, the two countries were sustaining by implementing the Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Basing themselves on Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and on the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled "Agenda for peace" (S/24111), submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, they expressed their intention to request the Security Council and other competent United Nations bodies to find optimum means of solving those problems in order to alleviate the economic hardships imposed by the implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992).

Odessa, 4 February 1993

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to write to you regarding the letter addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey on 2 February 1993, published as a document of the Security Council (S/25219), and would like to draw your attention to the following:

The Security Council has been informed in detail of the numerous acts of armed aggression and provocations by Muslim forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina directed against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by the letters from President Dobrica Cosic of 17 January 1993 (A/48/66-S/25117) and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilija Djukic of 3 February 1993 (S/25229).

Due to the scope and intensity of the aggression, the FR of Yugoslavia was compelled to request the Security Council's immediate action. However, in order to deter attacks of Muslim forces and protect its territory and civilian population, the Army of Yugoslavia acted in self-defence and returned fire from its territory.

Although the frequency of aggressive acts against the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia fully deserves to be responded to with all available means, the FR of Yugoslavia, consistent to its peaceful orientation, has endeavoured to limit its military response to the lowest possible level. As we pointed out on many previous occasions, the goal of the Bosnian Muslim militant leadership is to provoke a conflict and draw the FR of Yugoslavia into war in order to undermine the whole peace process and bring about military intervention in the territory of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and the FR of Yugoslavia.

Consequently, the letter which contains unsubstantiated allegations is just another step in a series of attempts to deliberately mislead the Security Council. The letter speaks about aggression "of powerful aggressive forces against the poorly armed, hungry and sick population", which is the culmination of hypocrisy. The facts presented in the above-mentioned letters from the President of the FR of Yugoslavia, D. Cosic and Foreign Minister

I. Djukic unambiguously show that what is involved here is not a "poorly armed, hungry and sick population" but well armed fanatical warriors who brutally terrorize the Serbian population in pursuit of a policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing of Serbs from their ancestral homes along the left bank of the Drina River, particularly in the areas of Zvornik, Bratunac, Skelane, Vlasenica and Sekovic.

The allegations about the aggression of the Army of Yugoslavia against the Bosnian Posavina are far-fetched and unfounded and, as such, deserve no comment or denial. It is a well-known fact that the Army of Yugoslavia left the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina long ago, so that the allegations about 100 tanks and 16,000 troops of the Army of Yugoslavia in Posavina and about their offensive against Orasje and Gradacac are intended to mislead the Security Council and the international public.

In the meantime, the Muslim forces continue their attacks on the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, particularly by shelling towns and villages along the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even today, they launched artillery attacks in the area of Banja Koviljaca, in Yugoslavia. They have also engaged in the practice of sending boats filled with explosives across the Drina River with a view to causing structural damage and generating fear and anxiety among the civilian population in Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.